existing minima need not be further reduced, special instances of hardship being brought to the notice of Government. The question, however, will be investigated once more.

In Government Order No. L. R. 81-05-1, dated 1st August 1905, it has been explained how, by complying with the provisions already existing, persons owning an interest in lands in the khate of others can protect themselves from being prejudicially affected by the default of the khatedars. Enquiry will now be made whether the kandayam defaulted should not be levied from the other share-holders and the land given to them.

SUBJECT No. 73.

Revival of the old rules for the recovery of land revenue by attachment and sale of lands.

Messrs. Kigga Chennakesava Rao of Koppa Taluk; and D. Gopalachar of Devanhalli Taluk.

Summary of discussion.—In the old Revenue Rules provision had been made for the attachment and sale of portions of survey numbers comprised in a raiyat's khate. This was fair and just and rightly protected the interests of the khatedar in affording every opportunity to secure his other lands and make a living by agriculture. At present, even survey numbers for which the kandayam has been paid are put up for sale, along with those on which the arrear is due, on the ground that they are all comprised in one holding. Such being the case with the whole survey numbers, the fate of paiki numbers needs no mention. Poor people cannot pay the entire arrears due on a khate. Hence they are bound either to allow their property to be knocked down to some scheming man who bids therefor or run into debt by encumbering their property, which is the first act for parting with it. These hardships, coupled with the fact that little attention is bestowed by taluk officials in substituting names, become immense and often create disgust in owning lands. Agriculture being almost the only occupation for many, it is not to the benefit of either the Government or the people that such stringent rules should be laid down. No doubt the rule, as it is, affords every facility for the Amildars to collect revenue, for, instead of demanding it from each of the tenants holding lands under the same patta, they can quietly sell the whole and thus minimize their work, though the raiyats suffer. The large number of sales held in the Koppa Taluk supports this view. The former rule of attaching and selling only portions of such survey numbers on which kandayam is in arrears and not the whole patta, and that too only so much as is necessary to cover the arrears, may therefore be once more brought into force.

Reply of Government.—This has been already decided and there appears to be no sufficient reason to re-open it. As the matter, however, is pressed, it will be considered with Subject No. 72.